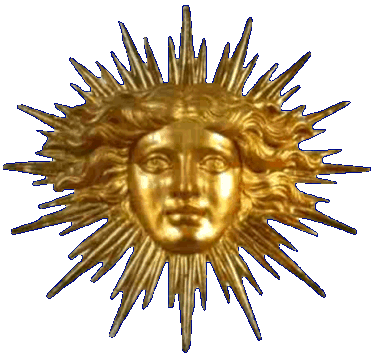
Absolutism & Constitutionalism



Mckay Ch. 15

## Learning Objectives

* What were the common crises and achievements of seventeenth-century Europe?
* What factors led to the rise of the French absolutist state under Louis XIV, and why did absolutist Spain experience decline in the same period?
* What were the social conditions of Eastern Europe, and how did the rulers of Austria and Prussia transform their nations into powerful absolutist monarchies?
* What were the distinctive features of Russian and Ottoman absolutism?
* How and why did the constitutional state triumph in the Dutch Republic and England?
* What was the baroque style in art and music, and where was it popular?

***15-1: Seventeenth-Century Crisis and Rebuilding***

1. Describe the make-up of the social order of 17th century Europe.

Top of the social order

Second tier

Third tier

Lower tier

1. 17th century European societies were *patriarcha*l in nature. List some of the examples of the way this was evident.
2. Describe the social order in 17th century European peasant villages.
3. Food shortages due to crop failures often led to famine. What effect did the harsh conditions resulting from famine and disease have on the economy?
4. What was role of the Peace of Augsburg (1555) in the start of the Thirty Years’ War?
5. Why did Catholic France side with the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War?
6. What were the political, religious, and economic consequences of the Thirty Years' War in Europe?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Political* | *Religious* | *Economic* |
|  |  |  |

1. Explain the significance of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cardinal Richelieu |  |
| Peace of Westphalia 1648 |  |

1. What is the difference between an absolutist and constitutionalist government?
2. What were some of the common traits of absolutist and constitutionalist governments

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1. What areas of control gave absolutist and constitutionalist governments new levels of control in the 17th century?

|  |
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1. Why did most of the popular uprisings in 17th century Europe over issues such as food shortages, rising prices, and taxation fail?

***15-2 p. 469-478 Absolutism in France and Spain***

1. In what ways did Henry IV consolidate absolute rule in France?
2. In what ways did the French minister Richelieu symbolize and enhance absolutism?
3. Describe the successes and failures of Richelieu’s successor, Mazarin.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Successes | Shortcomings |
|  |  |

1. What effect did the *fronde* have on Louis XIV’s dealings with the nobility? (This will be addressed in class – ask if you don’t get the answer)
2. What is meant by “the divine right of kings?”

18. Complete the following chart on Louis XIV.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Personal traits | Significant events and accomplishments of his reign |
|  |  |

1. Why did Louis XIV require nobles to spend time at Versailles?
2. What is mercantilism?
3. What were the mercantilist policies of the French minister Colbert regarding the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| French industry |  |
| Exports |  |
| Domestic tariffs |  |
| Tariffs on foreign goods |  |
| Canada |  |

1. List the ways in which Louis XIV’s secretary of state for war Francois le Tellier, improved the French military.
2. Complete the chart about the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Results |
|  |  |

1. What is meant by the concept “balance of power”?

Identification - identify and explain the significance of each of the following. *(Ask in class if these are not addressed – some are not in the book but are important to know)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| “*L’état, c’est moi”* | *“I am the State” – supposedly a quote from Louis XIV, who felt he was as important to France as the sun was to the earth. It illustrates his view of himself as a divine right king.* |
| intendants | *Civil servants of Louis XIV who were sent to the provinces of France to ensure that the king’s policies were being followed and enforced. These men, usually from the middle class, were loyal to the king and did a good job maintaining the king’s unquestioned power throughout France.* |
| fronde |  |
| Peace of Utrecht |  |

1. Explain how the following factors contributed to the decline of absolutism Spain in the 17th century.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Economy & industry |  |
| Royal spending |  |
| Aristocrats |  |
| Monarchs |  |
| International relations |  |

***Ch. 15-3 p. 478-482 Absolutism in Austria and Prussia***

1. What were the reasons for the re-emergence of serfdom in eastern Europe in the early modern period?

*Think, don’t write: In western Europe the conflict between the king and vassals resulted in gains for the common man. Why did this not happen in Eastern Europe?*

1. What steps did Austrian Habsburg leaders Ferdinand II and Ferdinand III take to strengthen absolutism in the Holy Roman Empire?
2. How did Prussian Frederick William, the Great Elector, increase royal power?
3. What were some of achievements of Frederick William I, the “Soldiers’ King,” (r. 1713-1740) that strengthened royal power in Prussia?

# Identification

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Habsburgs |  |
| Hohenzollerns |  |
| Junkers |  |
| *Sparta of the North* | *Name referencing Prussia, one of the most powerful states in all of Europe due to its strong military.* |

* 1. ***p. 482-489 The Development of Russia and the Ottoman Empire***

1. How did the Mongols unify the eastern Slavs?
2. What role did Ivan the Terrible play in the rise of absolutism?
3. What role did Peter the Great play in the rise of absolutism?

# Identification

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| boyars |  |
| Ivan III  (r. 1462-1505) |  |
| Cossacks |  |
| “Time of Troubles” |  |

1. What was life like for the common people under the early Romanov dynasty?
2. What was the result of Russia’s early defeats in the Great Northern War at Navarre with Sweden?

Define and explain the significance of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Charles XII of Sweden |  |
| Battle of Poltova, 1709 |  |

1. Why was Ottoman control of Constantinople (Istanbul) considered an improvement over Byzantine control?

Define and explain the significance of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sultan |  |
| Janissary corps |  |
| Millet system |  |
| Suleiman |  |

***15-5 p. 489-497 Alternatives to Absolutism in England and the Dutch Republic***

1. Define the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Constitutionalism |  |
| Republicanism |  |

**Absolutist Claims in England**



1. Define and state the significance of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Puritans |  |
| *Book of Common Prayer* |  |
| Ship money |  |
| Long Parliament |  |
| Triennial Act  1641 |  |

1. Complete the following chart about the English Civil War (1642-1649).

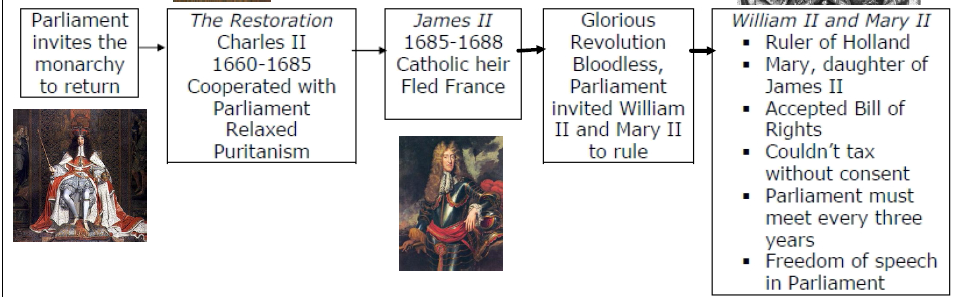
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cause | Course (major events, people) | Consequence |
|  |  |  |

1. Define and state the significance of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Leviathan* by Thomas Hobbes |  |
| Oliver Cromwell |  |
| Protectorate |  |
| Instrument of Government |  |
| Navigation Acts |  |

1. List the major accomplishments of Oliver Cromwell as Protector of England.

**The Restoration of the English Monarchy**



1. What two problems did the restoration of Charles II fail to resolve and how were they ultimately resolved?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Problem | Resolution |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. What did James II do to anger Parliament?
2. Define or explain and state the significance of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Act |  |
| William of Orange and Mary |  |
| Glorious Revolution 1688 |  |
| English Bill of Rights |  |
| *Second Treatise of Civil Government* by John Locke 1690 |  |
| Natural rights |  |

1. What was the long-term effect of republicanism under Cromwell in England?

**The Dutch Republic in the 17th century**

1. Describe the Dutch system of government. How was it different from that of other western European states?
2. Define or explain and state the significance of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Regents |  |
| States General |  |
| Stadholder |  |
| House of Orange |  |

1. Why were the Dutch so commercially prosperous?

***15-6 p. 498-499 Baroque Art & Music***

Describe why *baroque* art and architecture came about and give examples of how it was used.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Why it came about | Examples of how it was used |
|  |  |  |